



BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

COLUMBIA, S. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

VOLUME IV—NO. 146

THE PHENIX.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.

THE GLEANER.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office on Main street, a few doors above Taylor (or Camden) street.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, six months, \$4 00

Tri-Weekly, " " " 2 50

Weekly, " " " 1 50

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted at 75 cents per square for the first

insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent.

Weekly 75 cents each insertion.

A liberal discount made on the above

rates when advertisements are inserted by

the month or year.

AGENTS.

Lexington—B. J. Hayes.

Spartanburg—Hiram Mitchell.

J. R. Allen, Chester.

S. P. Kinard, Newberry C. H.

James Grant, Union.

Julius Poppe, Anderson C. H.

Why a Change is Needed.

The national debt is now twenty-

six hundred millions of dollars. Lee

surrendered on the 9th day of April,

1865; the national debt on that day

was twenty-three hundred and thirty-

three millions.

In three years of peace the debt

has increased two hundred and thirty-

three millions.

The people have paid into the

Treasury in those three years, fifteen

hundred and twenty millions. In

1865, \$561,572,000; in 1866, \$490,

634,000, and in 1867, \$471,700,000.

The official statements show that

in the last two months the debt has

increased \$13,253,593.

All of the money came from the

earnings of the people, and should

have been applied to paying the

debt; for it is a mortgage upon all

of our property, and encumbers and

oppresses us in our business.

Every article that enters into our

daily use and consumption is taxed

to raise this money. The poor man's

tea pays twenty-five cents in gold;

his sugar four cents; his coffee, five

cents; the leather out of which his

shoes are made; the matches with

which he lights his fire; the shovel,

the pick, the plow and the harrow,

all bear their share of these taxes,

and all these increase the cost of living.

This system of taxation is more

severe on the poor than the rich—for

the necessities of a man (and not his

property) are taxed, so that a poor

man with a family of six, pays three

times as much tax as the rich man

with a family of two.

In the year ending June 30, 1868,

four hundred and seventy millions

of dollars were taken from the com-

forts and necessities of the daily lives

of the people, and were put into the

Treasury of the nation.

There are thirty millions of people

in the Union, and this is more than

fourteen dollars for each man, woman

and child.

This is mainly paid in buying what

we eat, drink and wear.

About eight days' work are now re-

quired from the laboring man to buy

a barrel of flour, while in 1860 four

days' work would buy as good a one.

One day's work now will only buy

five pounds of coffee, while in 1860

it would buy twelve pounds.

The farmer, the mechanic and the

merchant, find their profits all spent

in the increased cost of living; in the

large taxes imposed for State, County,

municipal and city purposes; in the

increased cost of tools, of clothing,

of labor hired, and of taxes upon

income, and they have nothing left.

Increase of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

crease of the debt means in-

Buried Alive.

A BURIED GERMAN RESURRECTS HIM-

SELF.

A German gentleman, advanced in

years, named Franz Vester, at present

a resident of Newark, N. J.,

recently obtained a patent for a safety

coffin, designed so as to provide a

way of escape to those who might be

buried during suspended animation,

as is supposed may on occasion hap-

pen, particularly during the preva-

lence of epidemics. This invention

consists of a coffin constructed simi-

lar to those now in use, except that

it is a little higher, to allow of the

free movement of the body; the top

lid is movable from head to breast,

and in case of interment is left open,

with a spring attached for closing

the same; under the head is a recep-

tacle for refreshments and restora-

tives. The most important part of

the invention is a box about two feet

square, resembling very much a

chimney, with a cover and ornamen-

tal grave-work on the top. This box

is of sufficient length to extend from

the head of the coffin to about one

foot above ground. The cover is

fastened down by a catch on the in-

side, and cannot be unfastened from

the outside. Just below the cover is

a bell similar to those used on street

railway cars, with a cord appended,

which, upon being pulled, sounds an

alarm, and at the same time a spring

throws the cover from the "chimney-

box." Then, if the person on the in-

side have sufficient strength, he or

she can take hold of a rope suspended

from near the top of the chimney-

box, and, with the assistance of cleets

nailed to the sides, ascend to the

outer world; or otherwise the indi-

vidual can rest at ease, munch his

lunch, drink the wine, and ring the

bell for the sexton to come and assist

him out.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vester

gave an exhibition of the working of

this invention by being buried, and

after more than an hour's interment,

resurrecting himself.

The exhibition took place at Baire's

Brewery Garden, on Springfield av-

enue, Newark; and although fifty cents

admission was charged, some 600

people were assembled to witness the

novel exhibition.

About 3 p. m., the grave-diggers,

having excavated a hole six feet deep,

a black coffin, with silver trimmings,

was placed upon two supports over

it. A circle was made with a rope,

around which assembled an excited

crowd of men, women and children,

while every tree-top and elevated

position was occupied by spectators.

When everything was prepared, Mr.

Franz Vester came forward and took

his position in the coffin, the lid of

which was placed over him, at which

time he was greeted with many an

anxious and jocular "good-by."

The coffin was lowered to the bot-

tom of the grave. Meanwhile the

band played a dirge, and the crowd

made comments and drank lager,

which was handed around by the

several waiters. The "chimney-box"

was then set down over the coffin,

over which some wreaths of flow-

ers had been strewn. The grave-

diggers set to work with a will, and

in fifteen minutes Mr. Vester was

effectually buried, with at least four

feet of earth between him and day-

light. The burial was to have taken

place at 2 p. m., but did not come off

until an hour later. After the lapse

of an hour and a quarter, a gentleman

stated that Mr. Vester was to remain

down below for two hours; but that

some of the spectators were anxious

to return home, and consequently, if

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

The stomach is the ruling organ of the

system. If the digestion is imperfect,

every member, every gland, every muscle,

every nerve and fibre is more or less out

of order. All the fluids are depraved. The

brain is clouded. The spirits are de-

pressed. All dyspeptics know this to be

the truth. It is not, however, half the

truth. Columns would be required to enu-

merate the pains and penalties of dyspep-

sia, nor could any pen do them justice.

Tens of thousands feel them; no man can

describe them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be

relieved? Can they be banished at once

and forever? Unquestionably they can.

No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTET-

TER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Be-

lieve no one who says the complaint is

incurable. This great vegetable stomachic

will eradicate it—it is eradicating it in

thousands of cases over which medical

practitioners have shaken their heads ominously,

saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of

them is that indigestion is the most diffi-

cult of all the ordinary ailments of man-

kind to combat and subdue. This is a

mistake. Nothing can be easier than to

conquer it if the true specific be adminis-

tered. This vegetable combination, which

has become famous throughout the civil-